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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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A BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN IN
ACTION AMID RUINED HOUSES ON
THE WESTERN FRONT.

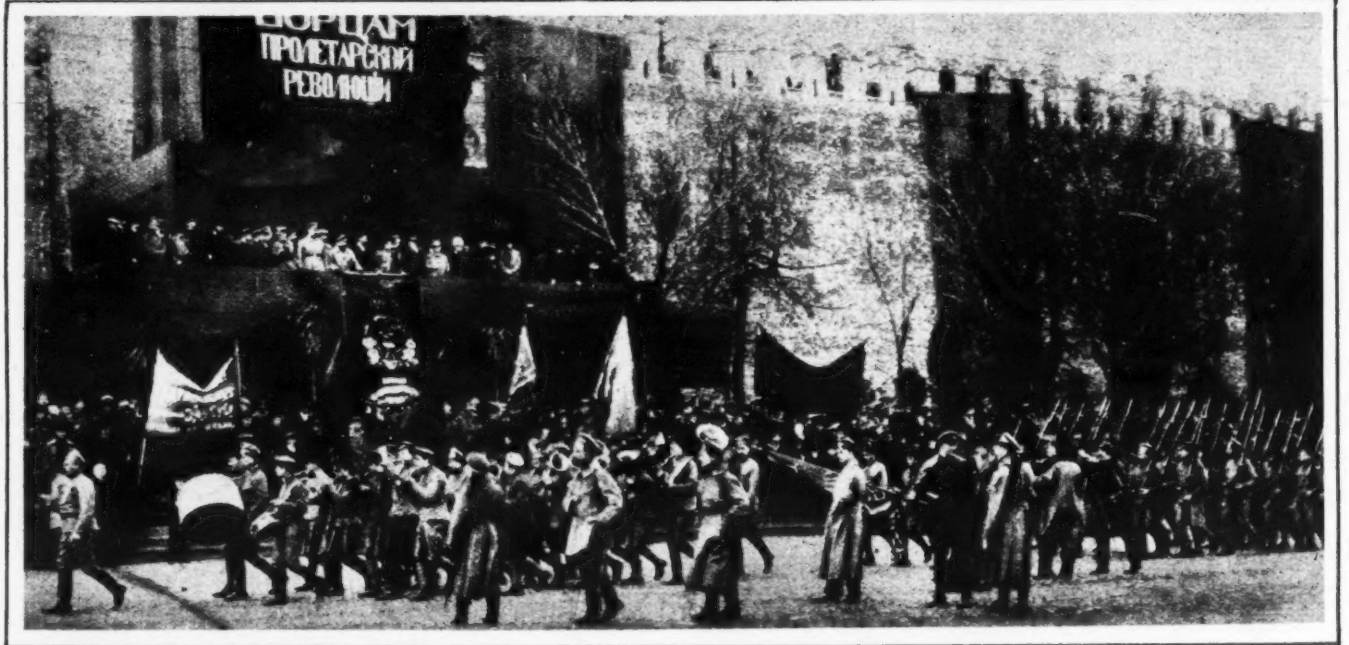
(British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The Harbor of Sebastopol, Showing the Ships of the Former Russian Black Sea Fleet, Over Which the Germans Got Control.

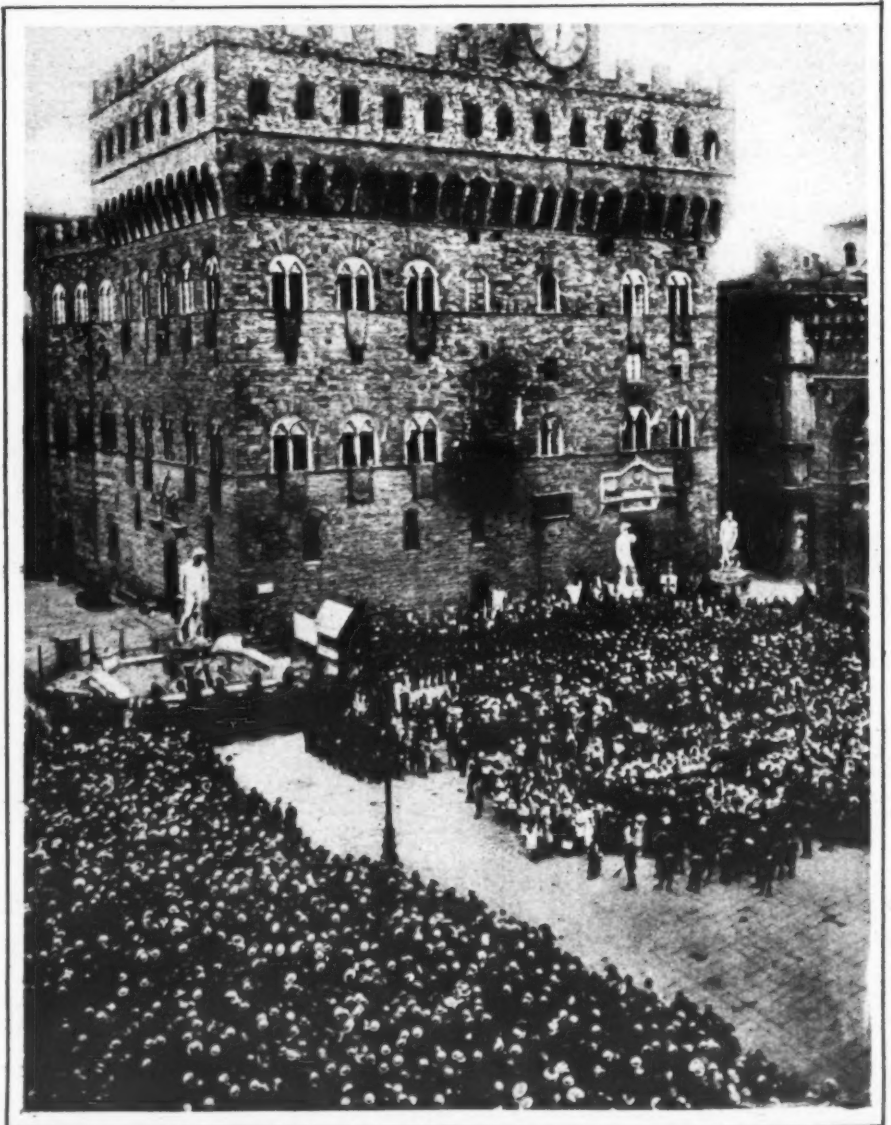
order and make Russia once more capable of holding her own; the Germans, who are trying to extend their domination over Russia, and, finally, the Bolsheviki, with their revolutionary objective of destroying capitalism and creating a new social order. The Bolshevik regime, which has lasted a little more than nine months, seems to be nearing its end, and, if that is so, the struggle is about to resolve itself into one between the Allies and the Germans. The Germans have an initial advantage of being on the spot and nearer to the great centres of Russia, while the Allies' preparations for effective intervention must be pushed forward with the greatest rapidity before the Winter sets in and makes the movement of troops exceedingly difficult. On the other hand, the Germans are unable to send any considerable reinforcements to Russia.



Swearing In the New Russian Red Army in the Presence of the People's Commissaries at Petrograd.

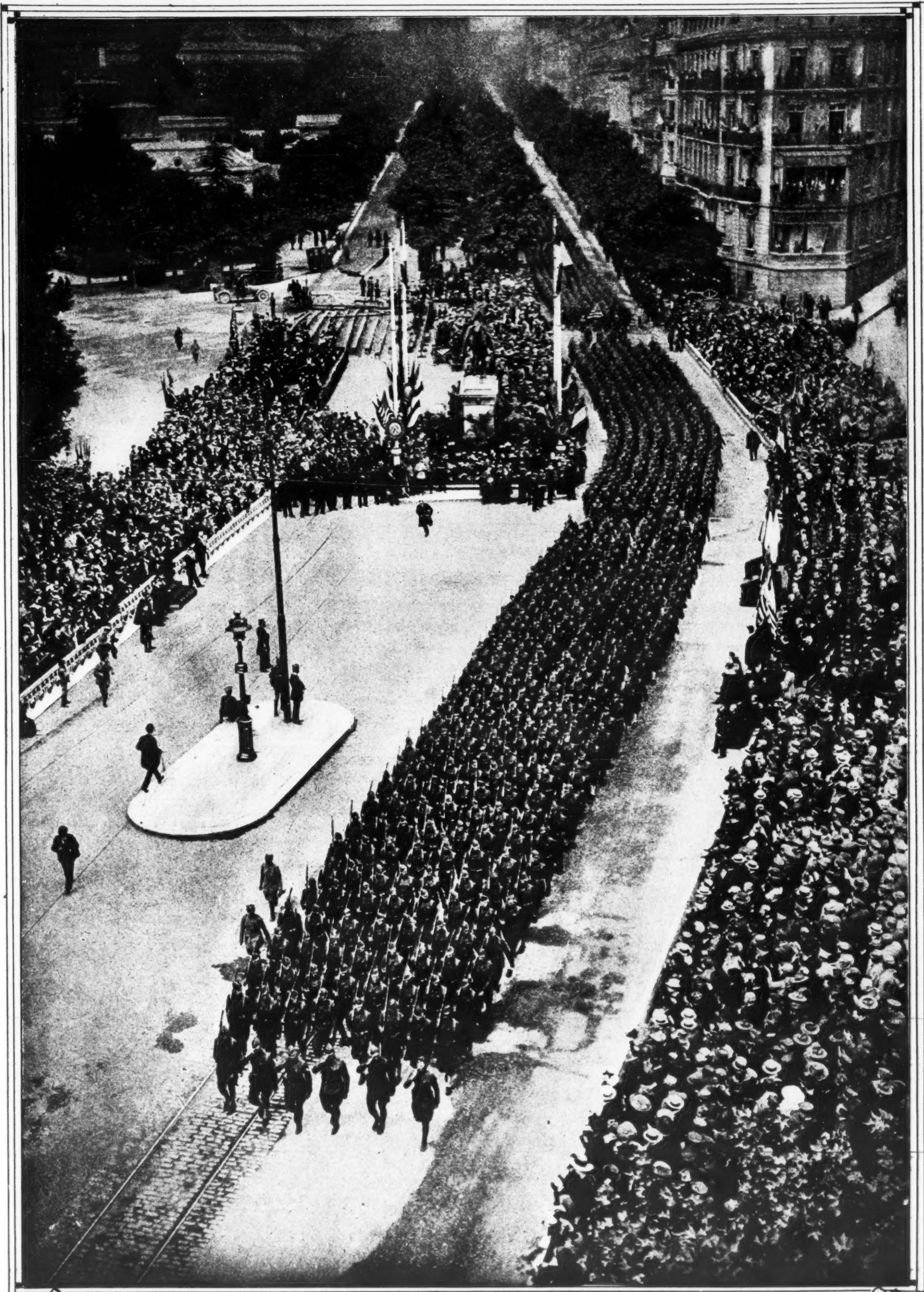


The Building of the Petrograd Municipal Duma Decorated by Futurist Artists.



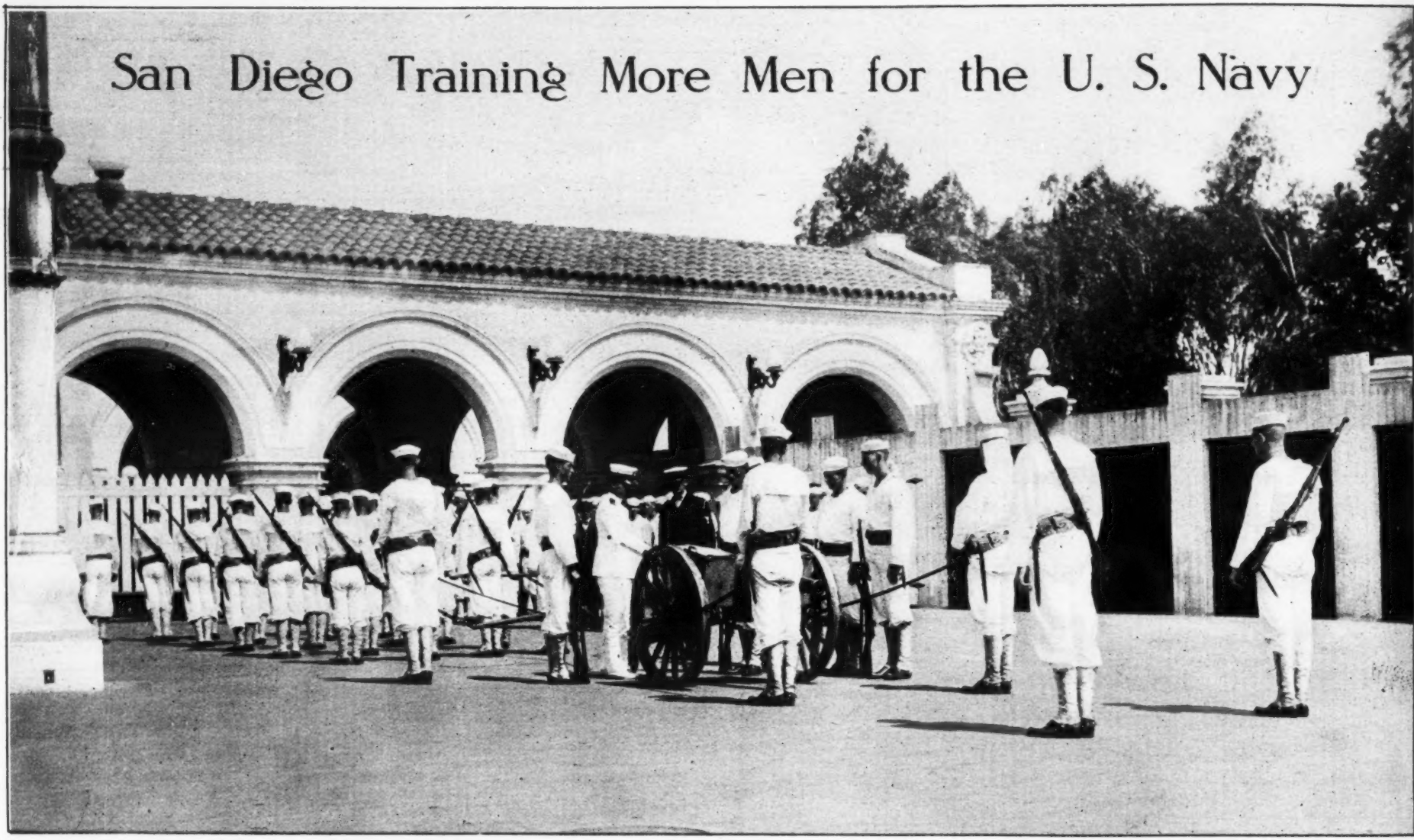
Among the Many Forms in Which Italy Has Expressed Her Appreciation of America's Entry into the War Has Been to Honor President Wilson by Making Him an Honorary Citizen of Florence. The Photograph Above Shows the Crowd Which Assembled to Hear the Mayor of Florence Make the Proclamation.

Paris Thrilled by the Spectacle of American Troops

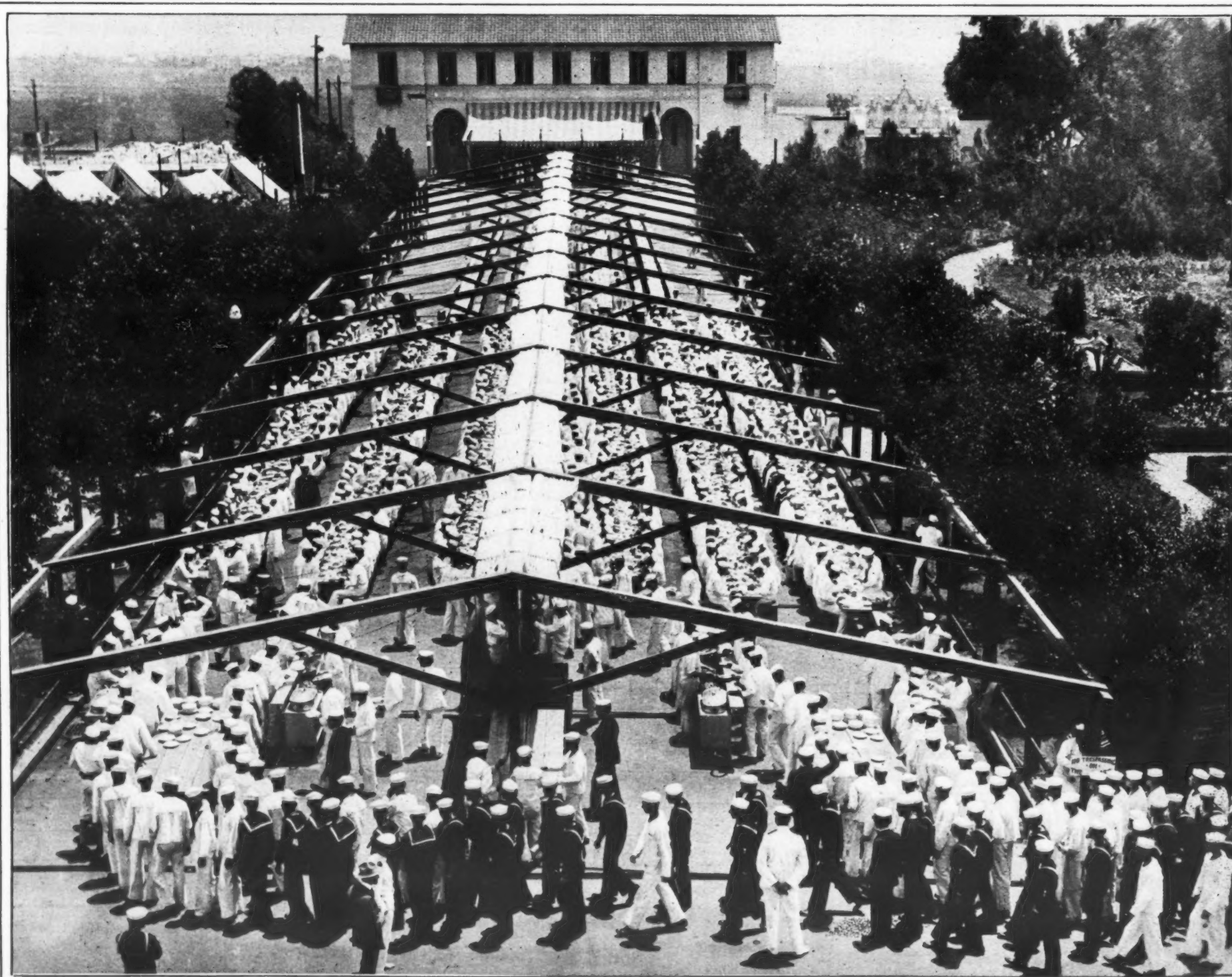


AMERICAN TROOPS IN PARIS ON JULY 4, 1918, PARADING ALONG THE AVENUE DU PRESIDENT WILSON, (FORMERLY THE AVENUE DU TROCADERO), WHERE IT CROSSES THE PLACE D'IEÑA BETWEEN THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON AND THE OFFICIAL STAND.

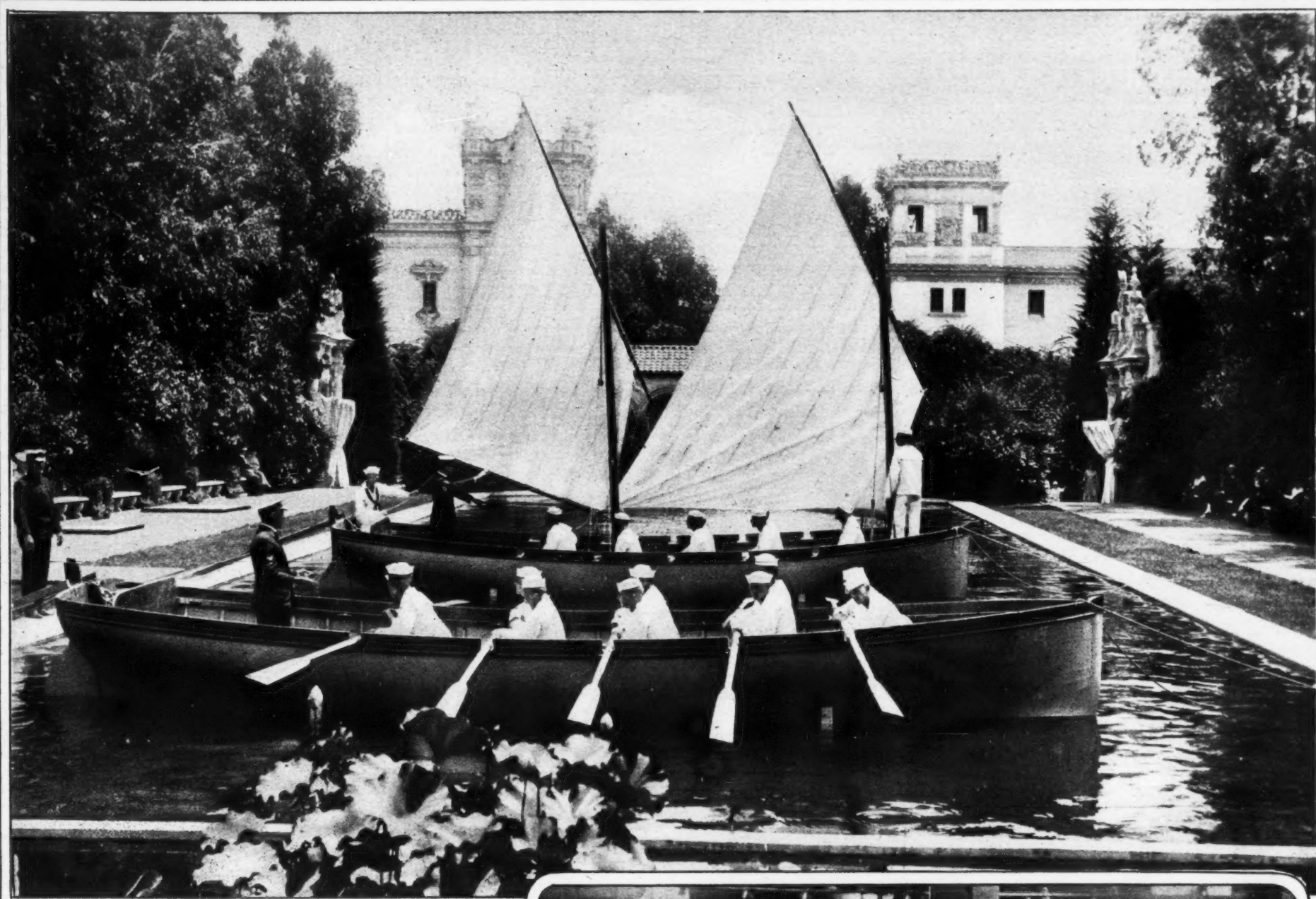
San Diego Training More Men for the U. S. Navy



TRAINING NAVAL MEN IN LANDING PARTY OPERATIONS.



AN OUTDOOR MESS HALL ON A PAVED STREET OF THE FORMER EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.



ABOVE—LEARNING TO HANDLE REGULATION NAVY CUTTERS IN THE FORMER LILY POND IN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

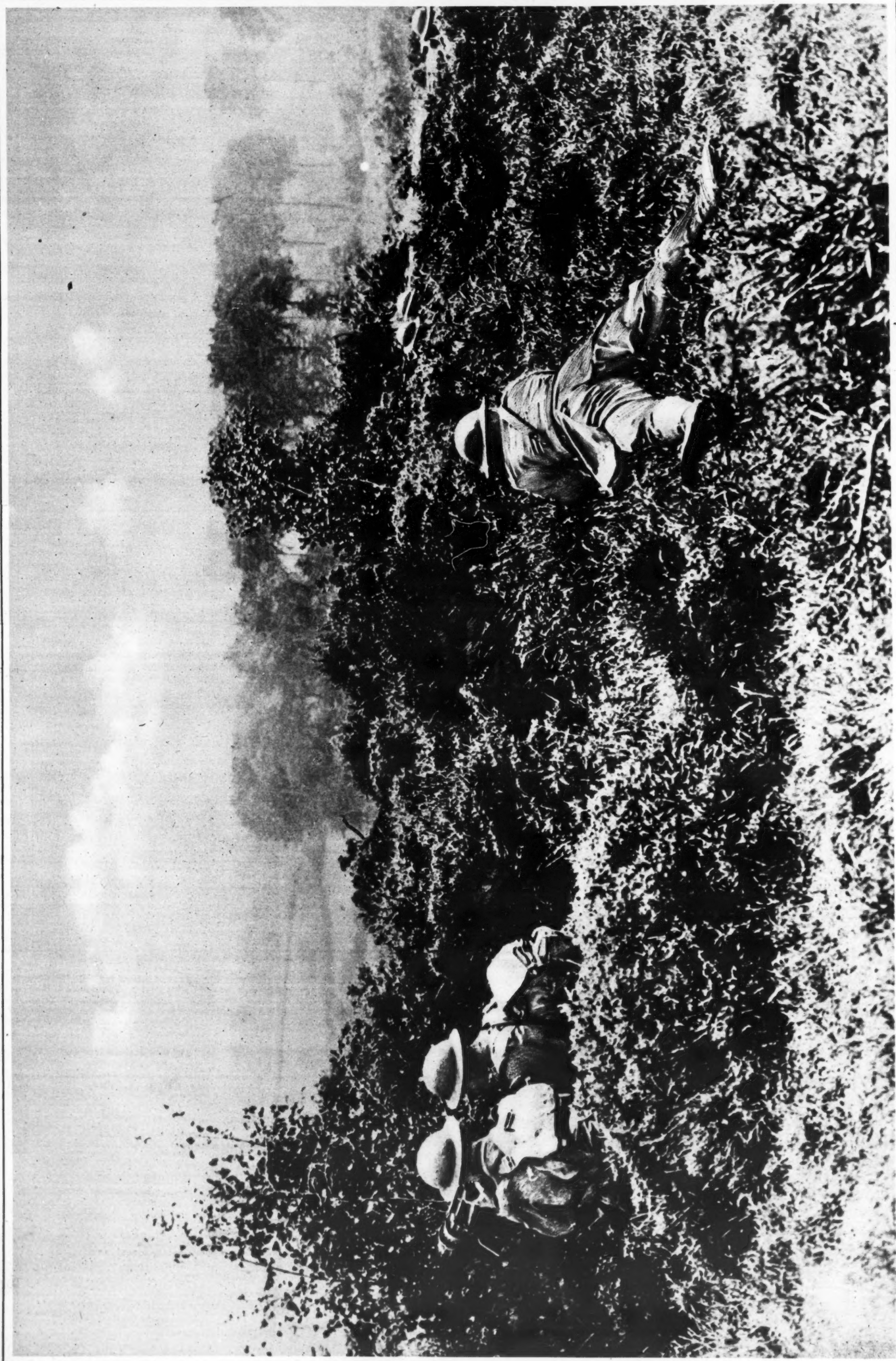
HOW much work has been done at the naval training stations since the United States entered the war was indicated by the official statement issued on July 23, 1918, that the personnel of the navy then numbered 503,792 officers and men in all branches. There were 219,158 officers and men in the regular navy, 58,463 in the Marine Corps, 219,566 in the Naval Reserve force, and 6,005 in the Coast Guard. "If we continue to build ships at an increasingly rapid rate," Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced, "the navy will require an additional 200,000 men by Fall."



ABOVE — SAILORS HAVE TO BE THEIR OWN LAUNDRYMEN, AND AS THEY WEAR A GOOD DEAL OF SPICK AND SPAN WHITE CLOTHING, THAT MEANS PLENTY OF WORK SUCH AS IS SHOWN HERE.



AT LEFT—ON BOARD A SHIP A KITCHEN IS CALLED A GALLEY, AND SO, ALTHOUGH THIS IS ASHORE, IT IS NEVERTHELESS KNOWN AS THE GALLEY OF THE SAN DIEGO NAVAL TRAINING STATION



A BRITISH MACHINE GUN NEST ESTABLISHED IN THE OPEN BECAUSE OF THE SHELTER PROVIDED BY SUMMER FOLIAGE.

(British Official Photo, from International Film Service.)

With the American Forces on the French Front



ABOVE—AMERICAN RED CROSS MEN PUTTING A WOUNDED GERMAN IN AN AMBULANCE. AMONG THE INTERESTED ONLOOKERS IS A FRENCH SOLDIER. WOUNDED PRISONERS ARE TREATED AS CAREFULLY AS IF THEY WERE NOT ENEMIES AT ALL.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

ABOVE — INFANTRYMEN OF THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE JUST AFTER BEING RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN THE TRENCHES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY, PERIODS IN THE TRENCHES ARE KEPT AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE.

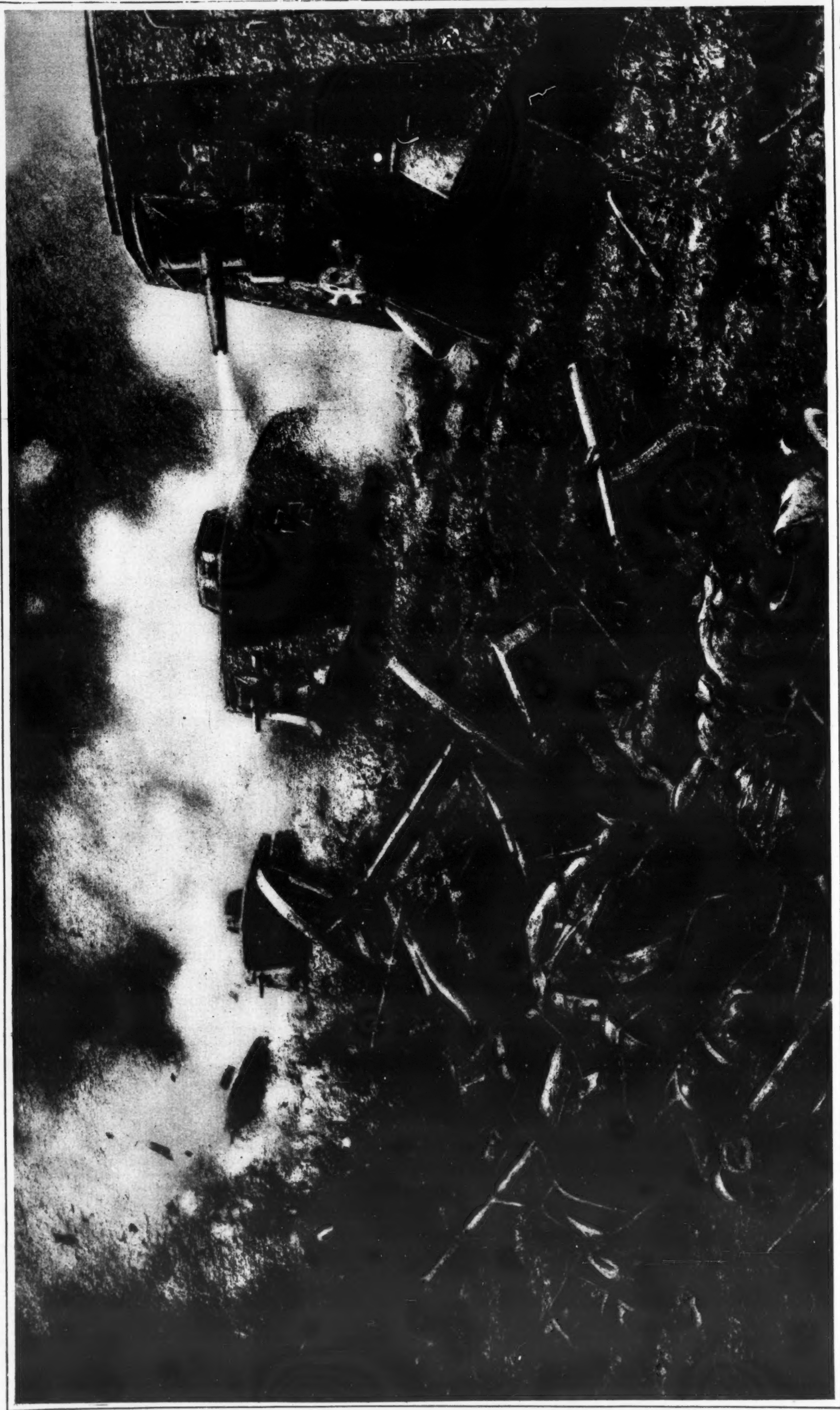
(© Committee on Public Information.)

GERMAN PRISONERS CARRYING BRITISH WOUNDED ABOARD A HOSPITAL SHIP. ALL PRISONERS ARE PUT TO SOME KIND OF USEFUL WORK SUCH AS THIS. THE MANY THOUSANDS CAPTURED IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS' FIGHTING THUS FORM A CONSIDERABLE ADDITION TO THE ALLIES' NON-COMBATANT FORCES

(© Committee on Public Information, from Underwood & Underwood.)



A German Artist's Conception—Very Far From Reality—of the German Tanks in Action



THE GERMAN TANKS HAVE NOT BEEN ANYTHING LIKE SO SUCCESSFUL AS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE, WHICH WAS DRAWN FOR HOME CONSUMPTION TO ILLUSTRATE THEIR PROWESS. THE PIRATE'S SKULL AND CROSSBONES WILL BE NOTICED ON ONE OF THE TANKS.



American Troops Holding the Line in Reconquered Alsace



INSPECTING AMERICAN COLORED TROOPS IN A CAMP IN ALSACE.
(French Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



FRENCH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS SALUTING THE STARS AND STRIPES DURING A REVIEW OF TROOPS IN ALSACE.
(French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

Following the announcement of the organization of the first five American army corps in France the War Department was advised

on Aug. 13 that the First American Field Army had been created. Its strength is at least 1,000,000 men. It will take over and have complete

control of certain sections of the French front, including the sector in that part of Alsace which earlier had been reconquered from the Germans by the French. The

Americans thus have the satisfaction of being upon German soil and helping the French in their long cherished hope of regaining the lost provinces.



A
BATTLEFIELD
WHERE
AMERICAN
TROOPS
WON
UNDYING
GLORY.

THE shallow trenches hastily constructed by the Germans in their attempt to cross the Marne near Chateau-Thierry in their frustrated attempt to break through to Paris are shown in this photograph as they looked when the American Marines made their heroic advance. After having been hurried to the front from their base far in the rear, the Americans, with very little artillery preparation, took the trenches by storm and drove the Germans out of their positions, thus initiating the offensive which ended in the clearing of the Marne salient.

(© International Film Service.)



With the British Army on the Western Front



SEARCHING SOME OF THE MANY GERMAN PRISONERS. THE BRITISH SOLDIER IS EXAMINING THE GERMAN'S CAP TO SEE IF ANYTHING HAS BEEN HIDDEN IN IT.
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD CUT THROUGH A HOUSE TO PROVIDE A MORE DIRECT LINE TO THE FRONT.

(British Official Photo from International Film Service.)

A COMPLETE LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE ENTIRE



LANDSCAPE MAP OF THE WESTERN BATTLEFRONT

Corrected to Aug. 9, 1918.

Drawn for

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Published by The New York Times Company,
Times Square, New York City.

LEGEND

FRONTIERS ——— **MAIN RAILROADS** ———
FURTHEST GERMAN ADVANCE SEPTEMBER 4, 1914. - - - - -
GERMAN INTRENCHED LINE, MARCH, 1918. - - - - -
BATTLE FRONT AUGUST 14, 1918. - - - - -

Scale: (Drawn in Perspective) in 20-Mile Squares (400 Square Miles Area in Each Square.)

Drawn by Otto Kurth. © 1918 by The New York Times Co.



O. KURTH

THIS SECTION OF THE MAP IS TO BE JOINED TO THE LOWER PART OF THAT PRINTED LAST

00012



Egyptian and Indian Transport Services Help



AN EGYPTIAN CAMEL COLUMN SERVING WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN PALESTINE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN THE JORDAN VALLEY.

(British Official Photograph.)

00014



British Expeditions in Palestine and Mesopotamia



BRITISH TROOPS ON THE SAKARTUTAN BAGHAZ ROAD OVER THE JEBEL HAMARIN, MESOPOTAMIA. THE TRANSPORTS ARE DRIVEN BY INDIANS.

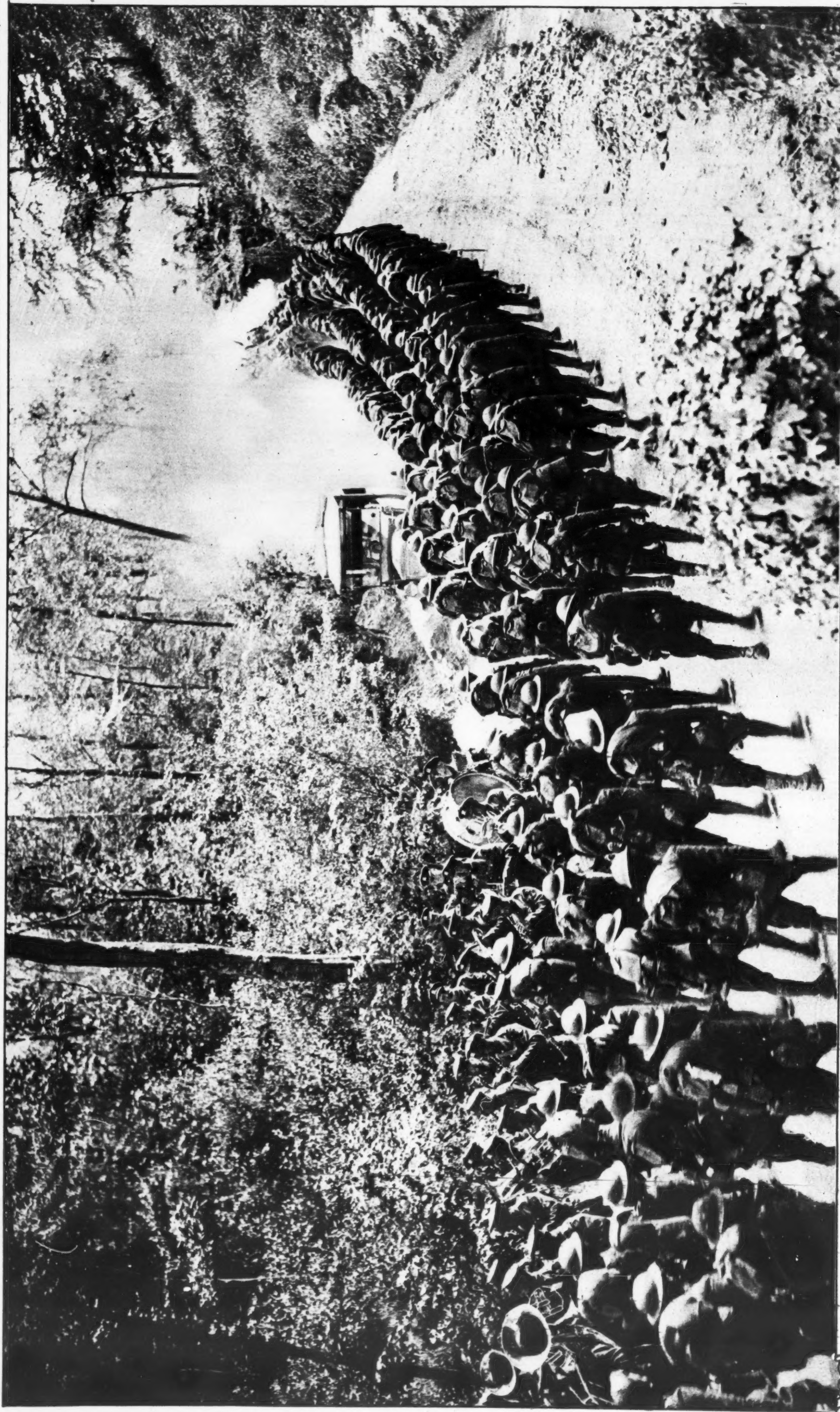
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



MOTOR TRANSPORTS ON ONE OF THE NEW ROADS MADE SINCE THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PALESTINE. AT THIS SPOT JOB IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BURIED. IT IS A MILE EAST OF KURBETHA IDN HARITH.

(British Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

The Tramp of America's Armed Men Along the Roads Leading to the Firing Line

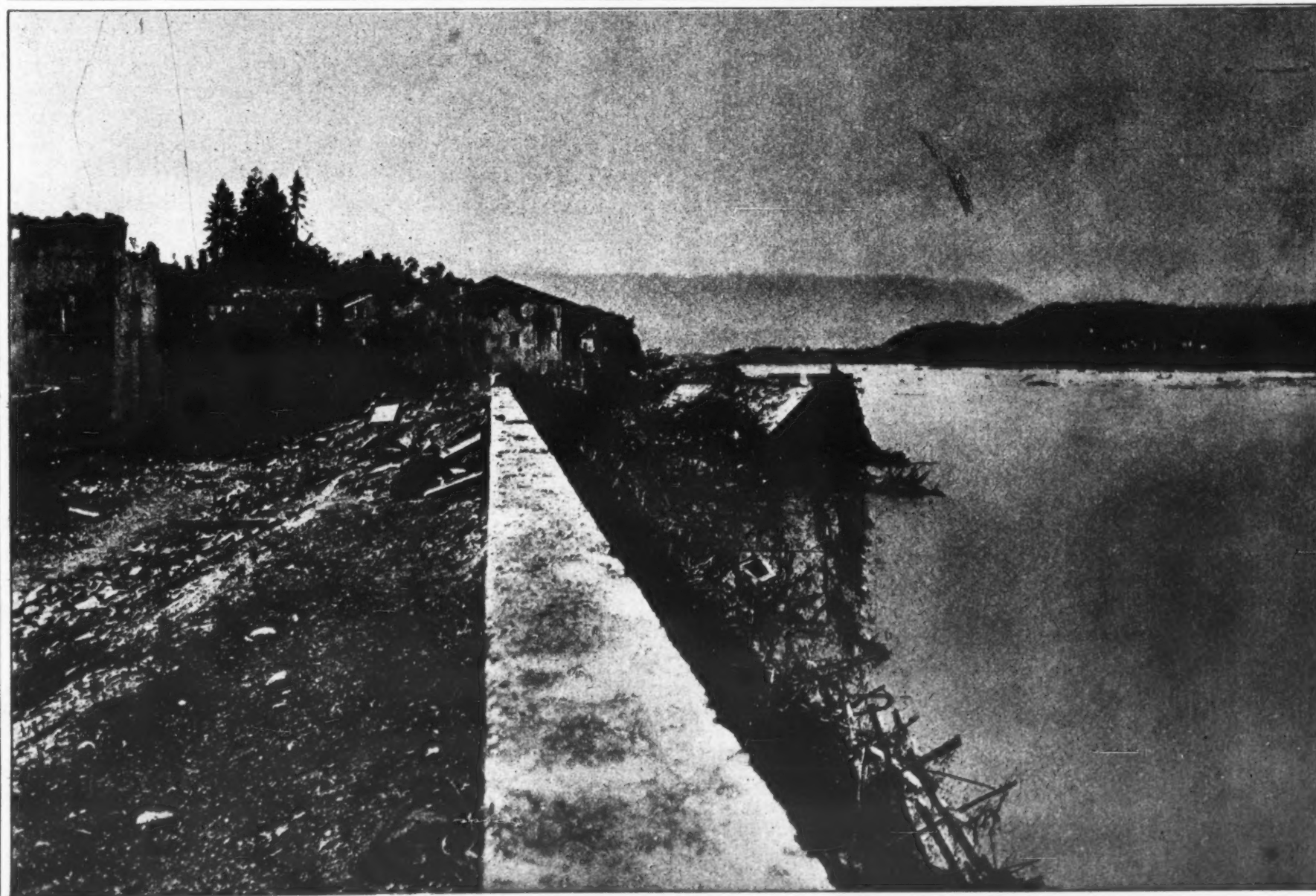


A PICTURESQUE SCENE IN FRANCE: AMERICANS MARCHING FORWARD TO THE MUSIC OF A BRITISH BAND.
(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

After the Defeat of the Austrians on the Piave



ITALIAN OFFICERS INSPECTING THE RUINS OF NERVESA, ON THE PIAVE RIVER, AFTER THE AUSTRIANS WERE DEFEATED. LYING ON THE GROUND ARE AUSTRIAN DEAD.

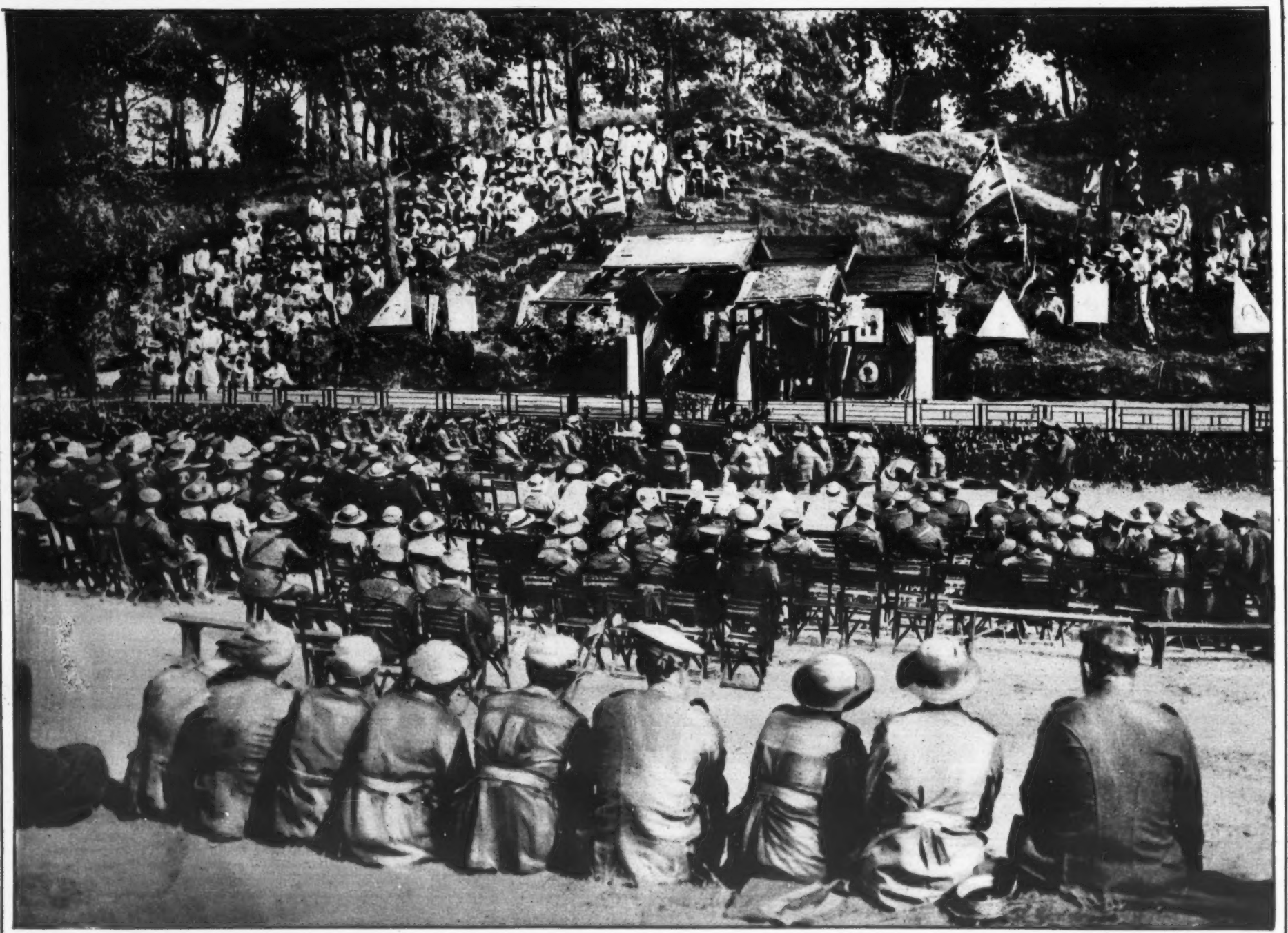


THE BANKS OF THE RIVER PIAVE AT NERVESA, WHERE THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY WAS DEFEATED BY THE ITALIANS.

China, One of the Allies, Plays Her Part on the Western



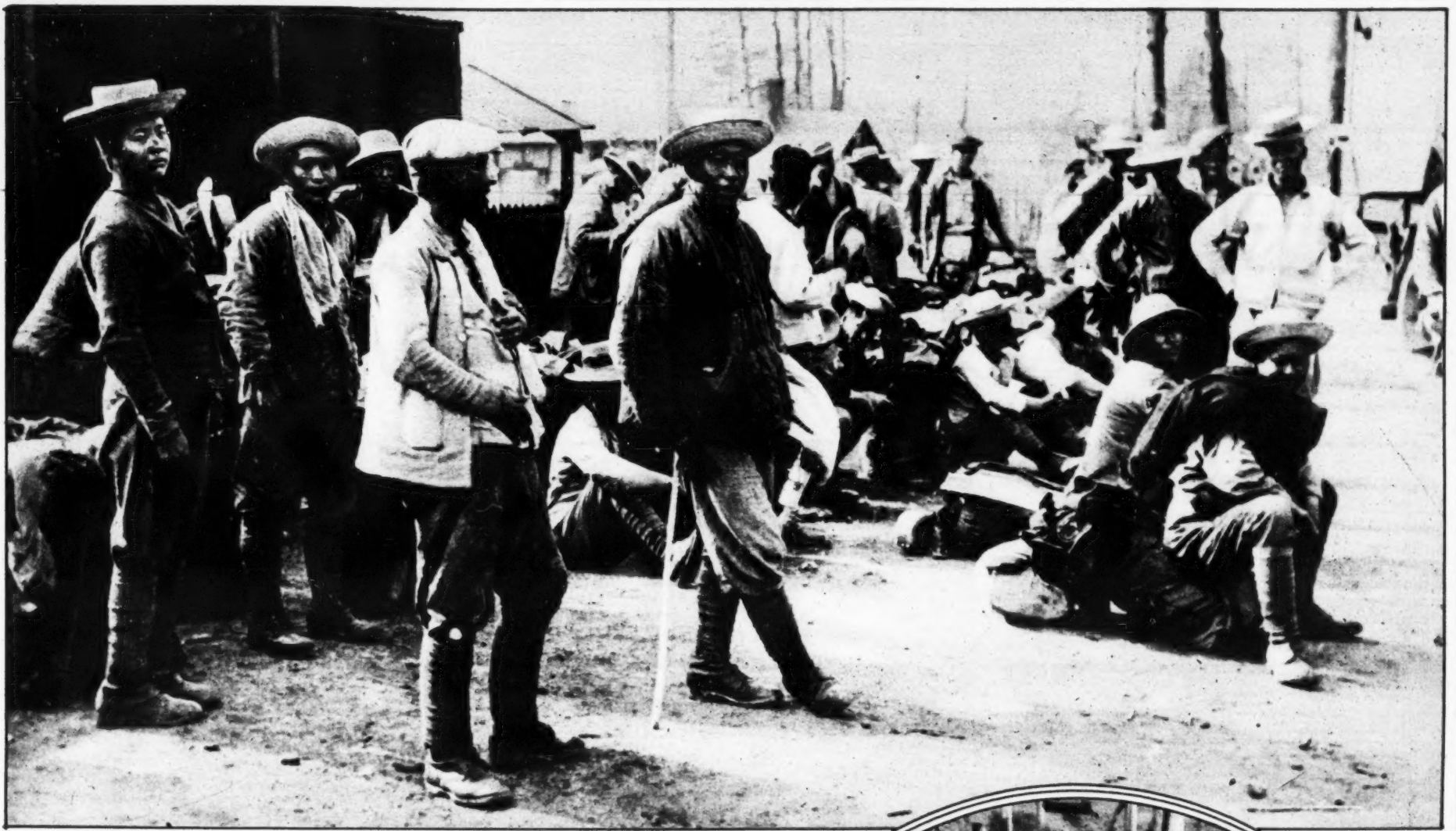
CHINESE LABORERS IN FRANCE ON THEIR WAY TO BEGIN A DAY'S WORK AT DIGGING TRENCHES AND MAKING ROADS.
(French Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



SOLDIERS AND NURSES BEING ENTERTAINED BY CHINESE LABORERS AT AN OPEN AIR THEATRE. THIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST CURIOUS ENTERTAINMENT EVER HELD WITHIN SOUND OF THE BIG GUNS.

(British Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

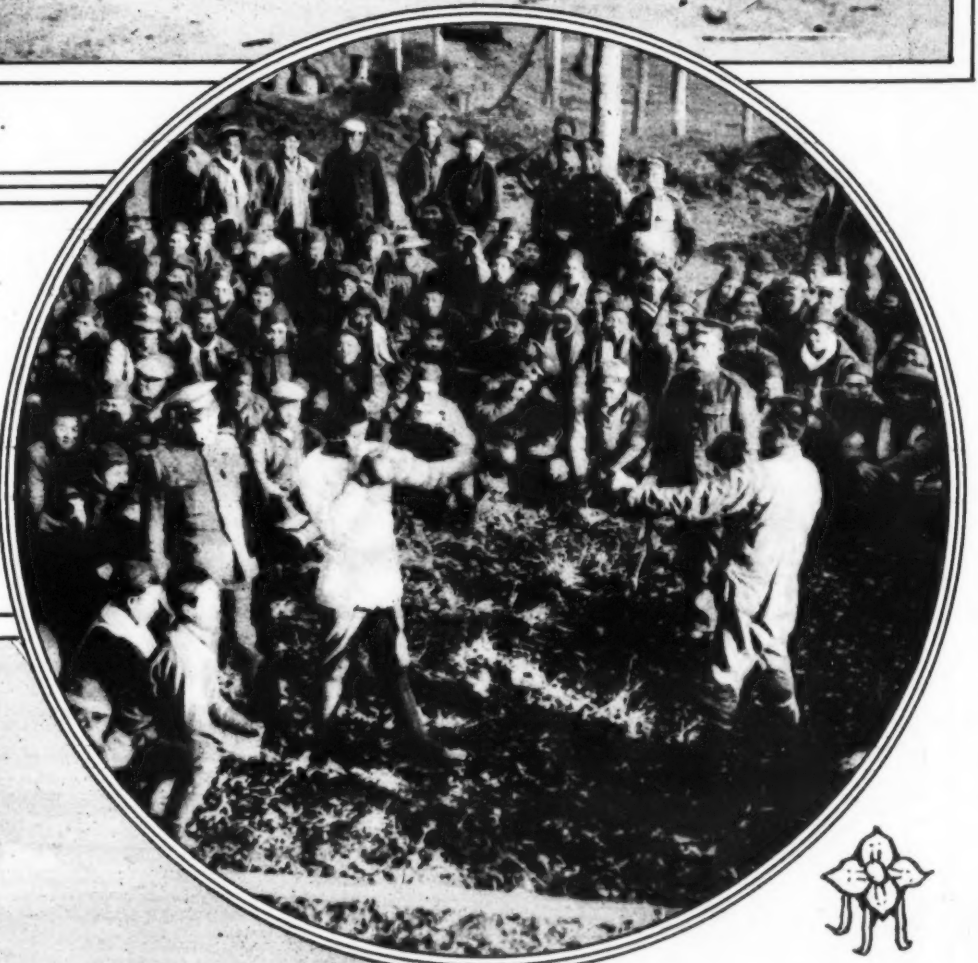
Front by Supplying Laborers to Make Roads and Trenches



TYPES OF CHINESE COOLIES EMPLOYED IN FRANCE.
(French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

China, although one of the Allies, has so far not greatly developed her military resources, and thus is unable, even if it were desirable to use Chinese troops in Europe, to provide armed men to fight against Germany. But the Chinese are among the sturdiest of laborers, and their help has been invaluable in performing various kinds of work behind the lines, such as trench-digging and road-making. Con-

siderable numbers of Chinese coolies have been in France for some time, and, while working hard, they have also been enjoying life and getting their eyes opened to Western ways. The photographs reproduced on these two pages suggest some curious contrasts between East and West, and also the drawing together of their peoples in the common cause of preparing the way for new forms of civilized society.



ALTHOUGH BOXING HAS NOT SO FAR BEEN A CHINESE SPORT, THESE LABORERS ARE PROVING PRETTY GOOD AMATEURS AND PROVIDING PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT FOR THEIR COMPATRIOTS AND ALLIES.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



ANOTHER FORM OF CHINESE RECREATION, WALKING ON STILTS, IS RESORTED TO BY THE LABORERS IN FRANCE IN THEIR HOURS OF LEISURE. THE CHINESE NOT ONLY THUS AMUSE THEMSELVES, BUT ALSO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS BY WHOSE SIDE THEY ARE WORKING.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Lieut. George P. Gustafson,
Sycamore, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Capt. Frank W. Hulett,
Lewiston, Me.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. William D. Robbins,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Died, Airplane Accident.



Lieut. Edward H. Perry,
Albany, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. John C. Wilford,
Asheville, N. C.,
Died, Airplane Accident.



Private Sigurd O. Anderson,
Mason City, Iowa,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Ollie Ralph Hatcher,
Boston, Ga.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Arthur E. Bond,
Scipio, Okla.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Fred Kearns,
Plattsburg, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant George C. Stine,
Tower City, N. D.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Thomas A. Gragard,
New Orleans, La.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal John T. Simcoe,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant James Lucas,
Courtland, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Harold R. Kerr,
Bellefontaine, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Rufus A. Shelton,
Honey Grove, Texas,
Killed in Action.



Private Arthur Kennedy,
New Orleans, La.,
Killed in Action.



Private James J. Kirkpatrick, Jr.,
Holyoke, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Benjamin J. Hamby,
Pike City, Ark.,
Killed in Action.



Private James A. Jordan,
Eby, Ky.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Cecil R. Sullivan,
Butte, Mont.,
Killed in Action.



Private John F. Kemig,
Spalding, Idaho,
Killed in Action.



Private Lester R. Ludinghouse,
Oakland, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Jos. G. W. Klapp,
Newark, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Private Joe W. Bouret,
Cheyenne, N. D.,
Killed in Action.



Private Lloyd Stanley Howe,
Colfax, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Oliver E. Norstrum,
Sister Bay, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Earl M. Guerrin,
East Jordan, Mich.,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

00020

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Capt. James S. Moore, Jr.,
Atlanta, Ga.,
Died of Disease.



Lieut. Roland Jackson,
Colorado Springs, Col.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. John Cannon Faisley,
Gibsonville, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



2d Lieut. Walter D. Frazier
Bridgeport, Conn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Elmer E. Hagler,
Springfield, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant Charles F. Davis,
Bonne Terre, Mo.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Richard Haugh,
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Eugene F. Murphy,
Sayre, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant James T. Mason,
Huntsville, Ala.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Dennis A. Sullivan,
Auburn, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Daniel F. Cooper,
Haverhill, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



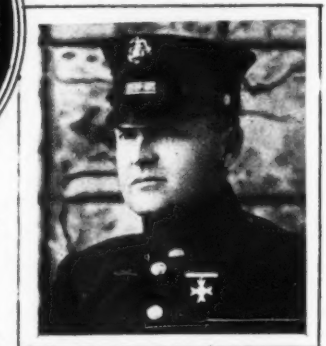
Corporal John E. Gleason,
Waverly, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Gun. Sergt. Gerald R. Finnegan,
Newark, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Private Joseph S. Wilkes,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Killed in Action.



Gunnery Sgt. Alcide N. St. John,
Chicopee Falls, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Harvey M. Husted,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Russell Rawlings,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Day L. Allen,
Lykins, Ky.,
Killed in Action.



Private Richard Joseph Mullen,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal James H. McKenzie,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Lynn S. Holcombe,
Mascott, Tenn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Pliny M. Weber,
Lancaster, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Arthur J. Klinger,
Ansonville, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



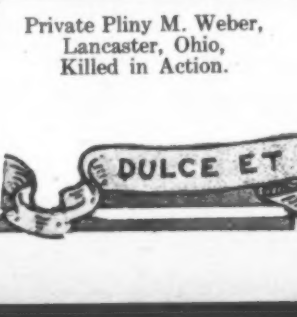
Private Robert L. Brainerd,
Ashtabula, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant John E. Kilgallon,
Canton, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private John W. Bresnihan,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant Harry W. Anderson,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET

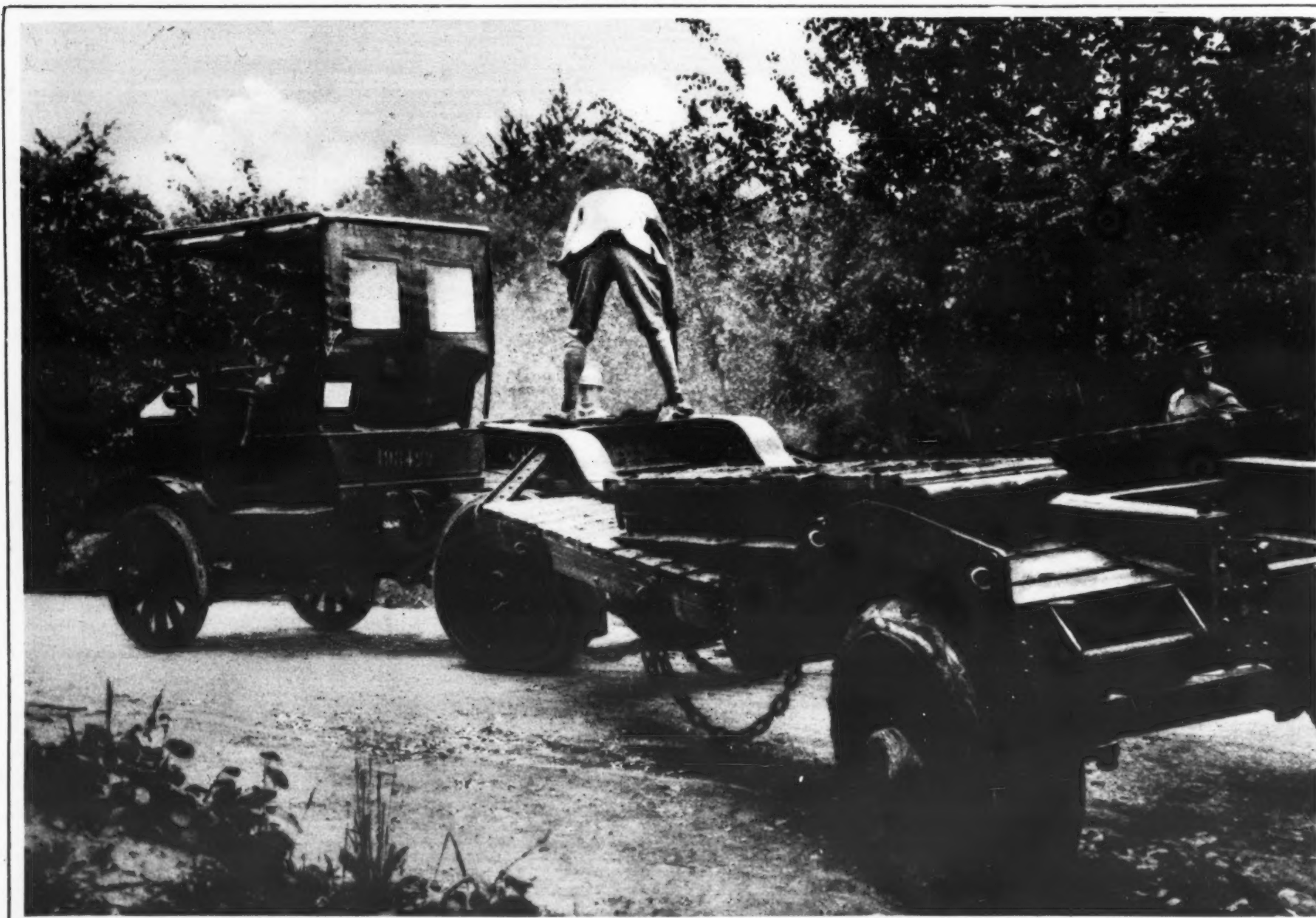
DECORUM EST PRO

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The Latest Types of Tractors for Military Operations



◆ THE NEW FRENCH TRAILER FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF 75-MILLIMETRE GUNS AND CAISSONS. ATTACHED TO AN AUTO-TRUCK IT CAN MOVE BOTH THE GUN AND THE GUNNERS AND HORSES. ◆
(© International Film Service.)



◆ A KNOX TRACTOR, WHICH HAS ALSO HELPED TO SPEED UP THE TRANSPORTATION WORK OF THE FRENCH ARMY... ◆
(French Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, at His Desk in the Navy Department, Washington. (© Harris & Ewing.)



A New Portrait of the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., Leader of the British Labor Party. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

HINDENBURG, DESPITE RUMORS OF DEATH, STILL GERMANY'S MILITARY LEADER.



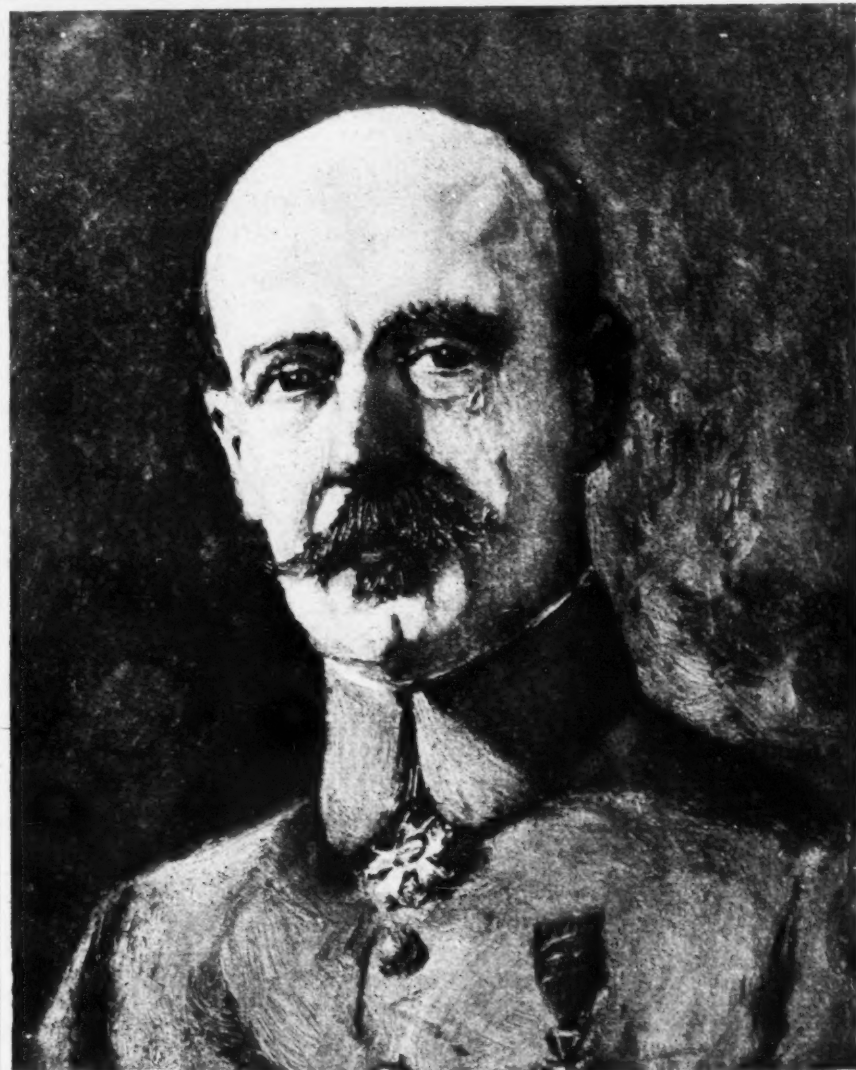
PERSISTENT rumors for some weeks to the effect that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German Chief of Staff, was seriously ill, dying, or dead, have been disproved, as the above recently taken photograph shows. He is here seen in conversation with the Crown Prince. Hindenburg was comparatively an old man when the war broke out, and at that time quite unknown. He lived as a retired Colonel in East Prussia, but he soon showed his ability in conducting military operations in that swampy region, and thereafter his advancement was rapid, eventually becoming Germany's hero of the war.

AMERICAN TROOPS AIDING THE ALLIES IN SIBERIA.

NO one ever dreamed, when the United States declared war against Germany, that American troops would be called upon to fight in the far away snows of Siberia. Yet the first American contingent, numbering 7,000 men, under the command of Major General William S. Graves, has been ordered to Vladivostok to form the nucleus of the American force destined to aid the Allies in co-operating with the Czechoslovaks in restoring law and order in Siberia and ultimately safeguarding the great region beyond the Ural Mountains. General Graves was proceeding to the Philippines when he received his new command and the troops he will command were also those serving in the Philippines. At Vladivostok there was already an American warship, the Brooklyn, but no landing party was sent ashore at the time when British and Japanese marines were landed to protect property. The combined allied forces are to be under the command of a Japanese General, but the numbers of men sent by the United States and Japan are to be equal. Vladivostok and the immediate vicinity are already under allied control, the local Soviet having been overthrown and a new Provisional Government established. The position of the Czechoslovaks has been regularized by the declaration of the British Government, issued on Aug. 13, recognizing them as an allied nation and their armies in Russia, Italy, and France as allied forces waging warfare against the Central Powers.



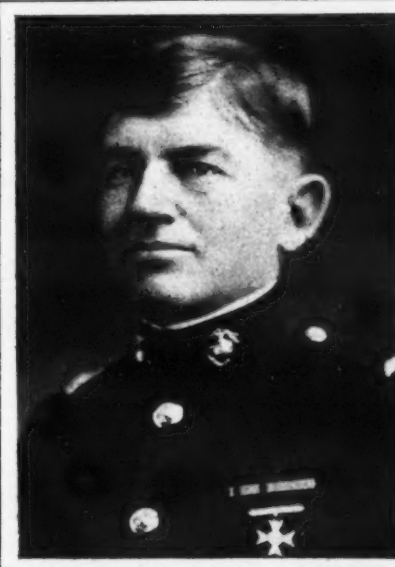
Major General William S. Graves, Commander of the American Troops Sent to Siberia. (© Harris & Ewing.)



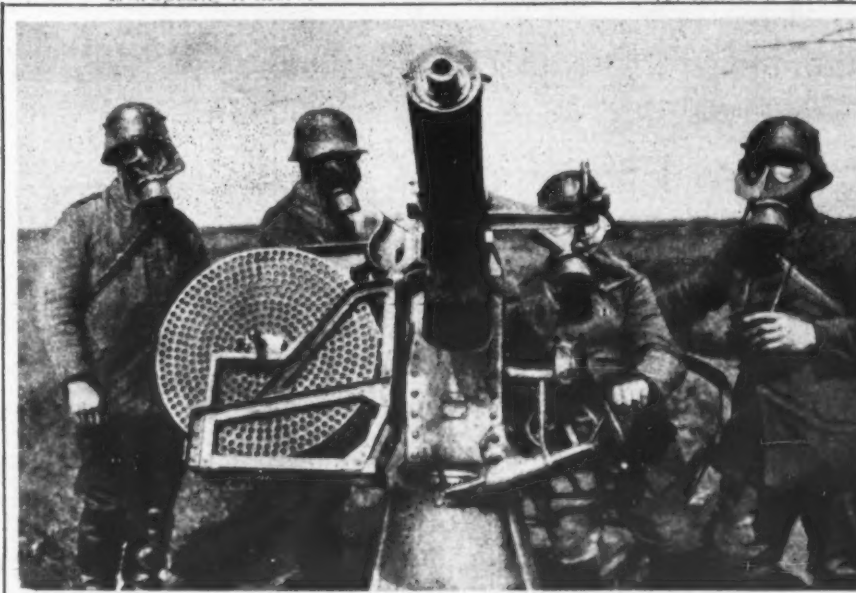
General Debeney, the French Commander Whose Troops Co-operated with the British in Driving the Germans Out of the Montdidier Salient. (From a Painting by Lucien Jonas.)



Captain N. C. Twining, Chief of Staff to Admiral Sims, Commander of the American Naval Forces in European Waters.



Major General John A. Lejeune, Commander of the Marine Corps Brigade with the American Army in France. (© Harris & Ewing.)



The Latest German Weapon for Anti-Aircraft Work Is a "Machine Cannon," Worked on the Same Principle as the Maxim Machine Gun. It Fires a Projectile Weighing About One Pound. The Drum-like Contrivance on the Left Carries the Ammunition Belt.

A German's View of His Country's Military Autocrats



The Aerial Frontiers Are Closed At Certain Hours Against Traffic Except for Undesirable Foreigners.



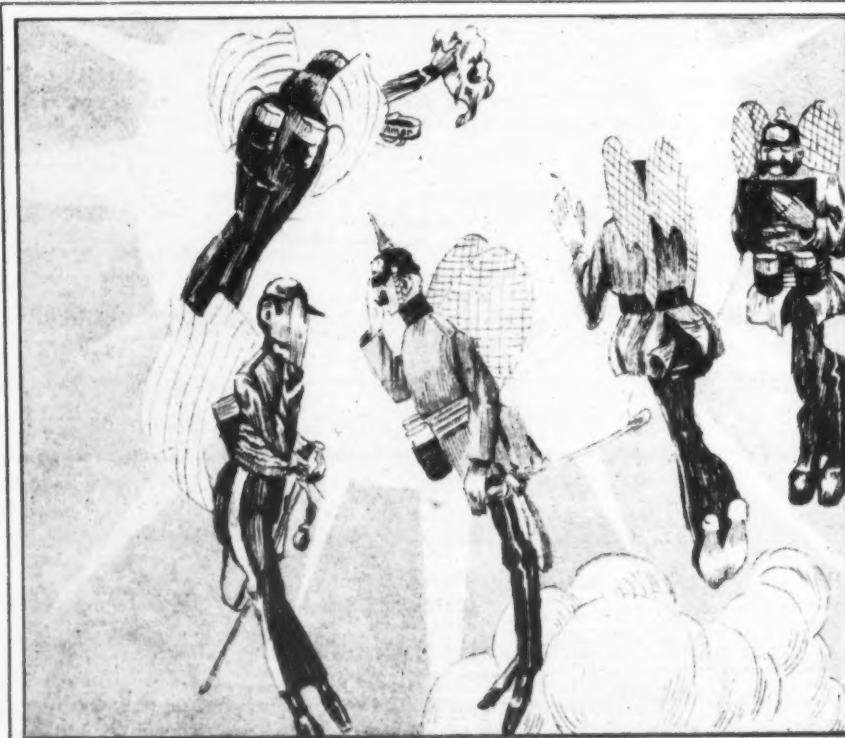
Clouds Arriving from Russia Are Disinfected at the Frontier.



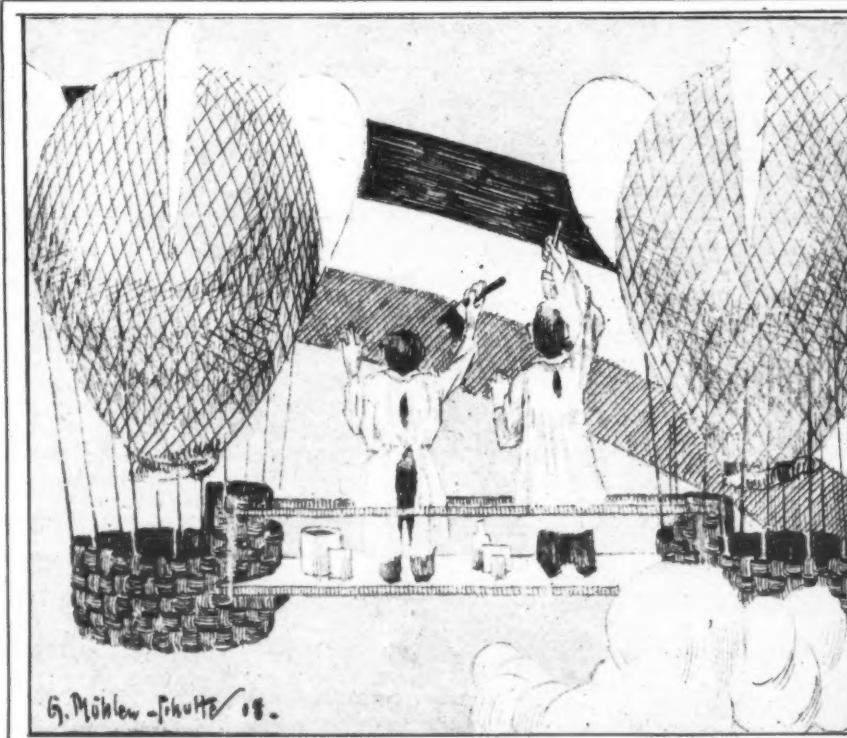
Shooting Stars Have to Reduce Their Speed to 15 Miles an Hour While Passing Through Germany's Aerial Domain.



The Weather Is Regulated by the Government. Storm, Hail, and Snow Clouds Are Held Up at the Frontier and Sent to the Arctic.



The Sun and Moon on Reaching Germany Have to be Handled Over with Military Ceremonies After Being Thoroughly Cleaned.



The Rainbow in the German Sky Is Painted Black, White, and Red—the German Colors.

THE MILITARY AUTOCRATS OF GERMANY HAVE LONG PROVIDED THE MORE DARING GERMAN MINDS WITH A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF SATIRE. THE ABOVE DRAWINGS BY A GERMAN ARTIST, WHICH WERE SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY, DEPICT THE AUTOCRATS RUNNING THE UNIVERSE.

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